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Emergency Plan of Action Operation Update

Nepal: Floods and landslides



Emergency appeal n° MDRNP009	GLIDE n° FL-2017-000107-NPL
EPoA update n° 4 (12-month update)	Timeframe covered by this update:
Date of issue: 19 October 2018	13 August 2017 to 12 August 2018
Operation start date: 13 August 2017	Operation timeframe: 16 months
	End date: 31 December 2018
Overall operation budget: CHF 2,962,956	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 497,099
N° of people being assisted: 80,282 people (40,944 Female and 39,338 Male)	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation:	
Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS), International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and in-country partner National Societies (PNSs) provided technical inputs during the relief phase of the operation. For the recovery phase of the floods operation in seven districts, American Red Cross and British Red Cross are providing bilateral support to NRCS in Sarlahi and Jhapa districts, respectively	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:	
Nepal Government Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA), District Disaster Response Committee (DDRC), Central Natural Disaster Relief Committee (CNDRC), Security Forces (Nepal Army, Nepal Police, Armed Police Force), UN agencies, local NGOs and private sectors	

Summary of modifications from revised Emergency Plan of Action

This 12-month operations update provides an overview on consolidated achievements delivered through the operation. It also highlights some modifications in the Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) to utilize the surplus funds remaining after the completion of relief commitments as well as some operational challenges on the ground under a new federal structure to complete entire recovery commitments by December 2018.

- The Nepal Red Cross Society and IFRC Country Office has started planning for a final evaluation and completion of all recovery commitments by end of December 2018. However, due to certain operational challenges, there will be continuity of few commitments such as construction of the emergency evacuation centres in three districts (Udayapur, Sunsari and Siraha) beyond December 2018. This will be delivered through development programmes of NRCS as part of IFRC Country Office's Operational Plan 2019.*
- The budget for the construction of emergency evacuation centre has been increased from CHF 147,732 to CHF 213,075. The initial approach for the construction was through a Community Construction Committee. However, the establishment of the construction committee involves a long process under the new federal structure. Taking this into consideration, the evacuation centre will now be constructed by engaging a contractor. This means additional tax amount as per government rule must be factored into the overall budget. NRCS is in the process of awarding the tender to a private contractor as per its standard administrative and procurement policy.*
- The number of target families for livelihood cash grants have been increased from 1,260 to 1,460 families. The cost for the increased number of families will be managed from the surplus funds remaining after completion of relief activities. An additional 1,500 pieces of blankets and tarpaulins have been procured and prepositioned in NRCS national warehouse to meet future disaster needs. The initial plan was to procure and replenish 8,000 full sets of non-food relief item (NFR), including blankets and tarpaulins. The cost for additional blankets and tarpaulins have been managed from the unearmarked remaining funds, after completion of all planned procurement activities.*

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

Heavy rainfall between 11 to 14 August 2017 caused widespread floods across 31 of the country's 75 districts that has affected more than 1.7 million people. Immediate humanitarian needs in the form of supporting shelter items, food, safe water and health service were clearly seen as gaps in the affected areas.

Following the floods and landslides, Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) immediately activated its Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) and responded to the situation by mobilizing trained volunteers and staff in the field to conduct assessments, search and rescue, distribute relief items and provide first aid services to the people affected by the disaster. A total of 1,289 Red Cross volunteers and Junior/Youth Red Cross members including District Disaster Response Team (DDRT) members, trained First Aid and National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members were deployed for immediate response.

On 14 August 2017, IFRC allocated CHF 497,099 from its Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support NRCS in conducting relief operations. Based on preliminary findings from Initial Rapid Assessment (IRA) conducted by NRCS, an Emergency Appeal was launched on 22 August 2017 to meet humanitarian needs of 16,200 families (80,282 people) through relief and early recovery.

During the first few days after the disaster assessments, rescue and relief operations were challenging due to the partial or complete breakdown in communication systems and transportation networks. Moreover, geographical remoteness and scattered communities in the affected areas impeded the timely accomplishment of the operation. Nevertheless, NRCS was able to conduct immediate relief distributions and first aid service to the affected population, through the mobilization of its wide network of volunteers in the community.

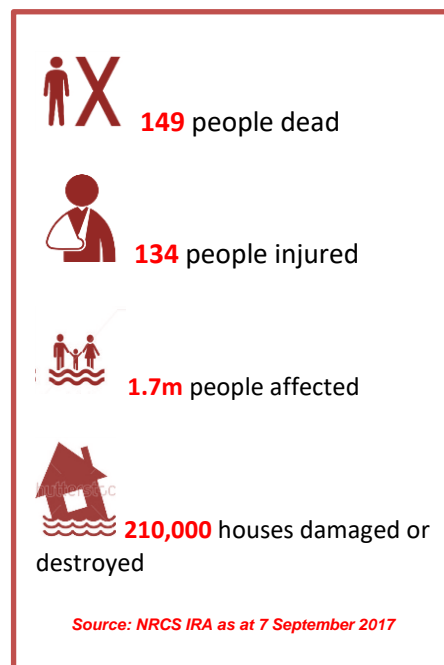
The relief distribution phase of flood operation was completed in November 2017. NRCS mobilised relief items from its pre-positioned stocks during relief phase. However remaining relief items such as mosquito nets, buckets, soaps, chlorine tabs, etc. were distributed during recovery phase due to delayed procurement. Immediately after relief activities over in November, IFRC together with NRCS carried out a post-distribution monitoring (PDM) in nine districts (Jhapa, Sunsari, Udayapur, Saptari, Siraha, Mahottari, Sarlahi, Rautahat, and Bardiya). The PDM was useful to measure the satisfaction level of people reached by NRCS during the relief phase of the operation and lessons learnt captured. The final PDM report is available for reference.

The recovery activities of the floods and landslides operation are defined in accordance with findings from pre-assessment visits conducted by NRCS and IFRC, PFRNA (Post Flood Recovery Needs Assessment) conducted by National Planning Commission (NPC), Government of Nepal. Also, the findings from the PDM were referred during the recovery planning process. Based on this, the IFRC emergency plan of action was revised on 23 March 2018. The recovery programme focused on WASH, health, livelihood, shelter and, disaster risk reduction (DRR), capacity building, community engagement and accountability (CEA), gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) as cross-cutting to the core sectors in an integrated approach. Rolling out of recovery activities on the ground took slightly more time including baseline survey, beneficiary selection as well as orientation of NRCS staff and volunteers. While writing this report, a significant progress has been made and completed construction of toilets, elevated tube-wells as per plan in seven districts.

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

NRCS has been playing a key role in the response to the floods situation among other key humanitarian agencies in the country. NRCS completed the relief phase of the floods operation in November 2017. The main activities during this period included distribution of NFRI full sets, tarpaulins and blankets, food items (ready to eat food-RTEF: biscuits, beaten rice, instant noodles along with staple food), mosquito nets as well as water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) kits - consist of soap, bucket, oral rehydration salts (ORS) and aqua tabs. In addition, NRCS volunteers were mobilized to support in health camps where over 20,000 people were reached. The following infographics provide an overview of the people reached during the relief phase.



13,519



families received NFRI full set

7,084



families received emergency shelter

13,944



jerry cans distributed

3,314



families who received mosquito nets

8,650



families received ready to eat food

20,196



patients treated in health facilities/camps

Under the recovery phase, people from the target community also received cash support for livelihood and toilet construction. Elevated tube wells and toilets were also constructed in seven districts - Sunsari, Udayapur, Saptari, Siraha, Mahottari, Rautahat, and Bardiya. The following infographics highlight key figures of people reached by NRCS through integrated recovery programmes. The planning process for recovery interventions was slightly delayed due to external and internal factors such as; delay in post flood recovery need assessment (PFRNA) by the government (published in December 2017), and the cabinet's decision to assign National Planning Commission to lead the post flood need assessment. Hence, NRCS had to halt its detail need assessment in November 2017. However, the delivery of targeted activities was completed within agreed timeframe (by mid-August 2018), including all targets under earmarked conditions.



39,434

People reached by hygiene promotional activities



1,750

Families benefitted from 35 hand pumps construction



706

Families constructed toilets



706

Families received cash grants for toilet construction



7,337

Families received mosquito nets



7,055

Families received health related IEC materials



1460

Families received cash grant for livelihood



1,460

People received livelihood trainings

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

IFRC has been supporting the NRCS in coordinating the relief and recovery activities, conducting post-distribution monitoring and baseline survey, reconciling beneficiary lists and maintaining proper documentation of flood operation activities.

Currently, there are 14 in-country partner National Societies (PNSs) supporting the NRCS in the 2015 Nepal earthquake recovery work and some of them are also supporting the floods recovery operation and longer-term development programmes bilaterally. They include American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, Belgian Red Cross - Flanders, British

Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross Society, Danish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Korean Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent Society, Spanish Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross as well as the IFRC and ICRC. NRCS has kept all partners updated on the situation, current needs and response plans through Movement Coordination Meetings (MCM). Through bilateral agreements with NRCS, American Red Cross is supporting Sarlahi district and British Red Cross supporting Jhapa district for the floods recovery operation.

NRCS and IFRC floods management team conducted pre-assessment visits in seven flood affected districts (Sunsari, Saptari, Udayapur, Siraha, Mahottari, Rautahat and Bardiya) from 5-17 November 2017. Together with district chapters, they visited some flood affected communities. The visit was accompanied by two representatives from the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DfID) in Sunsari, Saptari and Bardiya districts where they held discussions with the District Disaster Relief Committee (DDRC) and other local government representatives in Sunsari and Bardiya.

In addition, Joint monitoring visit was conducted from 15-18 August 2018 comprising of representatives from DFID, NRCS and IFRC team in Saptari, Mohattari and Rauthat districts. The visit was conducted as a part of annual review of DFID in their project areas. During the visit, the team conducted interactions with the beneficiaries and district chapters to understand the effectiveness of response activities. It was observed that all the activities targeted under health, WASH and livelihood were completed in the communities and beneficiaries are satisfied with the support that they have received from NRCS. However, the review team noticed that the cash-for-work (CfW) approach was deprioritised while constructing elevated tube wells, as the implementation approach was changed from community-driven to contractor based to avoid delayed implementation on the ground. Under the new federal structure, the establishment of Community Water Users Committee (CWUC) for construction involves long process and it may take 4-5 months. The revised EPoA deprioritized the cash for work due to unavailability of sufficient skilled manpower in the community, limited management capacity and past experiences of district chapters in managing cash-based interventions. NRCS decided to follow conditional cash intervention. As part of initial lesson learnt for future operation, NRCS has realised that it will apply conditional and unconditional cash grant and cash for work approaches as per beneficiary needs and convenience. NRCS has drafted Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs) for cash programming and is planning to finalize the SoP by the end of 2018.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

Immediately during the onset of the floods, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) called for an emergency flood and landslide response coordination meeting with cluster leads and co-leads on 13 August 2017 at the National Emergency Operation Centre (NEOC). MoHA activated the cluster system resulting in efficient coordination and immediate response to the emerging needs in the affected communities. The ministry provided NPR 200,000 to those who had lost family members in the floods and landslides. It also mobilized its stockpiles from its regional emergency warehouses and DDRCs in all affected districts. The Nepal Government, coordinated by MoHA, mobilized security personnel and civil servants to support relief efforts; undertook helicopter flights to rescue the stranded and injured and deliver aid and; mobilized its emergency stockpile to meet the emergency needs. The Nepal Government also allocated over USD 11.5 million towards the first-phase relief activities. A cash-based distribution of NPR 70 per person per day was launched for the severely affected people for 30 days. The government decided to conduct one initial rapid assessment (IRA) with the involvement of NRCS, DDRC and Nepal Police.

The Department of Hydrology and Meteorology (DHM) established toll free numbers for flood early warning system and circulated SMS from time to time. The DHM also regularly updated information on their website, with flood forecast every 24 hours.

To document and disseminate health sector response to the floods, 20 situation reports were published by the Disaster Management Section under the Epidemiology and Disease Control Division (EDCD) from 14 August to 16 September 2017. In addition, a hotline was established at the EDCD to facilitate response to the affected people, with dedicated staff assigned to attend to calls throughout the day. The EDCD also coordinated with relevant agencies to address issues raised by the callers.

The DDRC of Jhapa District assigned NRCS district chapter to coordinate all agencies in the distribution of relief materials. Agencies working in Jhapa provided their relief items to NRCS district chapter who in turn distributed them to the affected population.

NRCS WASH division distributed WASH items (buckets, aqua tabs, oral rehydration salts and soap) to the affected families in Morang, Sunsari, Saptari, Siraha and Rautahat districts with support from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The World Food Programme (WFP) provided food and cash grants to affected families. This was done in coordination with NRCS who mobilized its volunteers for distribution.

The government has assigned the National Reconstruction Authority (NRA) to coordinate flood recovery activities and NRA has established a coordination unit for the flood recovery. As assigned by the government, the National Planning Commission (NPC), in coordination with MoHA, conducted a post flood recovery need assessment in the affected districts in September/October 2017. The PFRNA was completed and a report published on 1 December 2017. This report was a major reference document for NRCS during recovery planning.

Coordination

The NRCS has been undertaking its response actions as part of a national and district level coordinated approach through the pre-established mechanism mandated by government policy. NRCS is the ex-officio member of the Nepal government's CNDRC which is headed by MoHA. Likewise, the district chapters are members of DDRC which is headed by the Chief District Officer.

On 17 October 2017, the IFRC surge operations coordinator and the head of national society development unit (NSDU) attended the humanitarian country team (HCT) meeting. In attendance were several agencies including UNDP, WFP, OCHA, UN Habitat, UNICEF and WHO. Discussions in the meeting centred around progress of floods response activities by the different clusters, where IFRC as the shelter cluster lead provided an update of response activities being coordinated by the shelter cluster team.

NRCS held regular dialogues with the Nepal Government's NRA. During these discussions, NRCS had an opportunity to update NRA about their progress in implementation of the flood recovery programme, including relief distributions, PDM exercise and the pre-assessment visits in the districts. These talks led to agreement that NRCS would support nine districts with recovery activities.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

NRCS at first had initiated detail assessments in the districts targeted for recovery phase of the operation. However, this exercise was later stopped as the government planned to conduct a post floods recovery needs assessment (PFRNA) led by NPC in coordination with MoHA. The government also did not allow any detail assessment to be conducted prior to the 7 December 2017 elections. NRCS then resolved to conduct pre-assessment visits instead to get an overview of the needs of the targeted districts whilst complying with government's instruction. Consequently, IFRC and NRCS floods management team conducted pre-assessment visits on 15-17 November 2017 in Sunsari, Udayapur, Saptari, Siraha, Mahottari, Rautahat and Bardiya districts. The objective of these visits was to assess and identify recovery activities as a first step of revising the EPoA.

The planning for recovery activities was mainly based on findings from pre-assessment visits conducted by NRCS and IFRC in November 2017 as well as the PFRNA conducted by the NPC, in late September 2017. This is in addition to recommendations that came out of the PDM exercise in December 2017.

The following needs analysis is based on PFRNA conducted by NPC in 18 severely affected districts (Kailali, Bardiya, Banke, Dang, Nawalparasi, Chitwan, Makawanpur, Parsa, Bara, Rautahat, Sarlahi, Mahottari, Dhanusha, Siraha, Saptari, Sunsari, Morang and Jhapa). Reference is also made to findings from the pre-assessment visits conducted by NRCS and IFRC in seven districts. Below is a summary of the current needs. Detailed information can be found in the revised [Emergency Appeal](#).

Shelter

According to the PFRNA, the 2017 floods fully destroyed 41,626 houses whereas 150,510 houses were partially damaged in 18 districts. A large percentage of houses in Nepal, particularly in rural areas, are constructed with mud bonded foundation, followed by wooden pillar foundation. The roof material used in these houses range from tiles or straw/thatch to galvanized/corrugated iron sheets. Floods affect mud or brick houses with mud mortar much more than Reinforced Cement Concrete (RCC) houses. The PFRNA indicated the need of repair and retrofitting of partially damaged houses and reconstruction of fully damaged houses through an owner-driven process.

Findings from the pre-assessment visit indicated that there were few tarpaulins or make-shift houses. The flood affected people had reconstructed their houses with mud or bricks walls and straw / thatch or galvanized iron roof sheets. The community members said they tried to construct these houses before the September and October long celebration, which seems to be the local coping strategy in these areas where they experience frequent floods. Many of the houses are located in hazardous areas or no-build zone since people cannot find safe land neither they have enough money to pay the lease fee for available safe land. Some of the people stay in safe area, but the size of land is too small for them to rebuild according to the government-recommended houses which require a bigger piece of land.

Health

According to the PFRNA, a total of 99 health facilities were damaged of which 5 were fully destroyed and 94 partially damaged in Banke, Dhanusha, Jhapa, Mahottari, Morang, Parsa, Rautahat, Saptari and Sarlahi districts. The damage included losses of essential drugs, equipment and non-consumables. The PFRNA report highlighted that floods are a regular occurrence in the Terai Region and water and vector borne diseases are expected to be frequent.

WASH

According to PFRNA, floods inundated and contaminated water sources creating a need for clean drinking water. There were insufficient sanitation facilities for the displaced population which leads to a risk of increased cases of water borne and water related diseases.

Pre-assessment findings: One of the main needs in the flood affected areas is water. The biggest problem was that people could not get water from the well during the flood period. Some of the wells were broken and it was difficult for community members to repair without support. The communities also lacked latrines as they were damaged or destroyed by the floods.

Livelihood

According to PFRNA, Nepal faced severe floods and water logging in August 2017 which affected agricultural production and livelihoods of thousands of people in the severely affected locations. A total of 961 government managed irrigation schemes and river training infrastructures in Terai Region were affected to various degree by the floods. Thus, many farmers have been deprived of irrigation services.

According to a recent UN report, there are districts which require supplementary food for management of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in children and nutrition supplementation for pregnant and lactating women. This has further been exacerbated by the post flood situation.

As per the Pre-assessment findings, the floods brought massive amount of the sand from the mountains and this sand covered the agricultural lands up to heights of almost one meter in some areas and, it was very difficult to remove this sand and return to agricultural work. In addition, most of the agricultural land didn't have sufficient water to grow cash crops, hence their production is relatively low. Households lost livestock and didn't have enough income to replace them.

Table 1: Operation risk assessment.

Anticipated risks	Mitigation measures
Long procurement process for purchase of materials for elevated tube wells.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Apply decentralized procurement process through NRCS district chapters to save time.
Availability of skilled workers to construct the household toilets within target areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Sourcing skilled workers from neighbouring municipalities/wards by NRCS district chapters and mobilize them in project wards.
Challenges to ensure full utilization of cash grant for livelihood activities and household toilet construction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Contract between each beneficiary family with NRCS before disbursement of funds.Provide second instalment for livelihood when first instalment is spent (social mobilizers to follow up on spending).NRCS district chapters to facilitate and support beneficiaries to link with markets for purchase of livelihood inputs and materials for toilet construction
Challenge of long-term sustainability of livelihood support	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Systematic monitoring by district chapters and sub-chapters.
Monsoon may cause some delays.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Monsoon response plan of 2018 currently being revised by NRCS.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Overall objective

The operation aims to address the relief and recovery needs of a total estimated number of 80,282 people. The relief phase needs of 15,000 families (75,000 people) in 31 districts and recovery phase needs of 7,000 families (35,000 people) in seven districts are to be addressed through the provision of shelter items, NFRI, WASH item support and promotion, health service and assistance, immediate food support, livelihood assistance and disaster risk reduction (DRR) over 16 months, until December 2018 effective from August 2017.

Table 2: Number of people targeted in recovery phase

Key interventions/sectors	No. of people
Shelter	5,282
Livelihood	6,300
Health assistance	35,000
WASH promotion	35,000
DRR	35,000

Strategies for implementation

The initial objective of the operation was to meet the immediate humanitarian and early recovery needs of a total of 16,200 families (81,000 people) displaced by floods and landslides in 31 districts of Nepal. However, during the ongoing response operation, the Nepal Government directed support for destroyed/fully damaged houses and halted support for partially damaged houses. In the relief phase, the revised target families are 15,000 i.e. 75,000 people in 31 districts and 7,000 families (approx. 35,000 people) from seven districts (Bardiya, Rautahat, Mahottari, Siraha, Saptari, Sunsari and Udayapur) for recovery activities.

This operation faced challenges related to the election period in Nepal, where election campaigns were conducted at district and central government level from late October to early December 2017. The Government of Nepal did not allow relief, recovery and assessment activities to continue due to security concerns. This slowed down implementation progress especially the recovery activities. Therefore, the operation timeframe was extended from 12 months (until 12 August 2018) to 16 months (until 31 December 2018). The overall Appeal budget was reduced from CHF 3,531,719 to CHF 2,962,956. The budget lines were also revised in line with the amendment of activities and funds available.

The relief phase of this operation was completed in November 2017. However, some relief items remained in stock and has been distributed during the recovery phase (recovery phase started from February 2018) as per the needs on the ground. The detailed strategy for recovery health, WASH, livelihoods, shelter, DRR, community engagement and accountability (CEA), protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) and education of the operation can be found in the [6-month operations update](#).

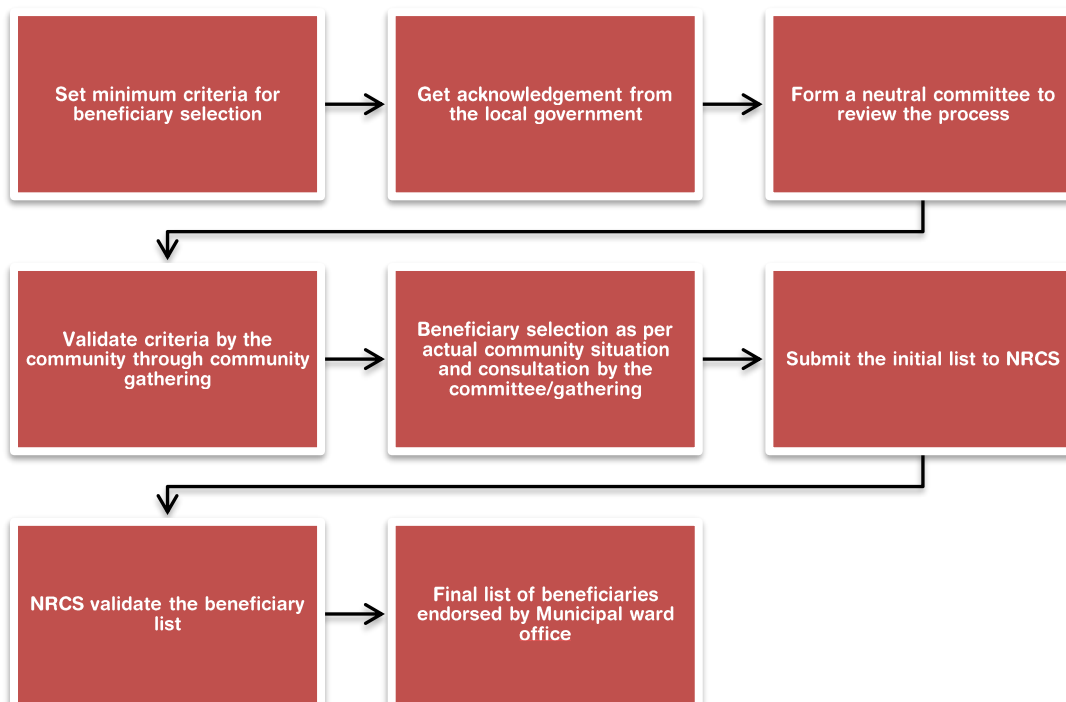
Beneficiary selection and cash distribution process

Livelihood: Livelihood beneficiary selection process started with an orientation for staff and volunteers from seven districts. People from the communities of each district were oriented on beneficiary selection process which should be agreed by the community and by the local government as well. Beneficiary selection process was followed through participatory approach, led by the community as mentioned in below flow chart (Figure 1). A final list of vulnerable households eligible for cash grant was published. Households receiving cash grant developed business plan and receive technical training on either livestock management, or agricultural farming or other small business. The minimum criteria developed by NRCS and verified by the local government and community for the selection of beneficiaries are:

- Households headed by children below 18 year or elderly above 65 years of age.
- Households headed by women or single women.
- Households involved in agriculture and livestock activities before floods who have not been able to restore their livelihood activities after the floods.
- Death of an earning member of the family due to floods.
- Households comprising of PWD, mental disability and person with chronic illness.

As per the selection process, targeted 1,460 households received first instalment of cash grant of NPR 10,000 (CHF 83) per household. The second instalment of NPR 5,000 (CHF 41) was only released when the household fulfilled all the criteria mentioned in its business plan after receiving first instalment of cash grant.

Figure 1: Livelihood beneficiary selection process



Household Latrine: NRCS has supported 706 families from 7 districts for individual household latrine construction, by providing cash of NPR 10,000 (CHF 83) per families. The district chapter together with community consultations identified the vulnerable household who received toilet cash grants in two instalments, NPR 8,000 (CHF 67) in first and NPR 2,000 (CHF 16) in second instalments. For first instalment to purchase the construction material and constructed the toilet. After the completion of the toilet, the households received the second instalments. The national level WASH cluster has standardized the design of household latrine and fixed the amount of cash grant (NPR 8,000 per families) to be provided to each family which is being applied nationwide. Due to increase of market rate and also to maintain some consistency with national level standards, the NRCS slightly increased cash grant amount (by NPR 2,000) for each family in seven districts where flood recovery project is implemented.

Support Services

Communications

During the period, NRCS humanitarian values and communication department, the focal department for communication and media relations, was supported by IFRC communications personnel. The approach was coordinated across floods in India and Bangladesh, to maximize opportunities for coverage.

Key information and advocacy messages were posted on NRCS and IFRC social media channels, including Facebook and Twitter. Some posts received very high engagement rates (the rate at which Twitter audiences interacted with the tweet such as clicking a link, liking or retweeting) such as “As [#floods](#) worsen in South [#Asia](#), [@Federation](#) has launched an emergency appeal for [#Nepal](#) to help [#RedCross](#) reach more people. Here's how: pic.twitter.com/IMdG6KsQSF” received 4 per cent engagement rate (compared to a monthly average of 1.3 per cent).

Content was generated and shared with media and PNSs including photos, video, interviews with people affected by the floods and NRCS volunteers and web stories: [Forgotten dangers: drought one day, floods the next in Nepal](#) and [Flood-hit villagers in Nepal need more help](#).

Media relations: The operation issued four press releases:

- [South Asia flood crisis: Disease outbreaks, funding shortages compound suffering of flood survivors](#) (1 September)
- [Grave danger for isolated villages in South Asia floods affecting Nepal, India and Bangladesh](#) (22 August)
- [Humanitarian crisis: Floods affect 16 million in Nepal, India and Bangladesh](#) (18 August)
- [Red Cross responds as floods and landslides affect 100,000 people in Nepal](#) (13 August)

High visibility was achieved in international media outlets such as the [New York Times](#), [Weather Channel](#) and through the wire services such as [Reuters](#), as well as on Red Cross Red Crescent channels such as www.ifrc.org. NRCS and IFRC were widely quoted in international media outlets such as [Al-Jazeera](#), [BBC News](#), [Deutsche Welle](#), [Reuters](#), [DPA](#), [Xinhua News](#), [AFP](#). A press briefing by the Under Secretary General Jagan Chapagain at the UN Palais in Geneva on 22 August generated coverage including in [AFP](#), [CNN International](#), [Channel NewsAsia](#), [EFE](#), [France 24](#), [RFI](#), [Daily Mail](#).

Logistics and Supply Chain

Logistics activities have aimed to effectively manage the supply chain, including procurement, storage and transportation to distributions sites in accordance to IFRC logistics standards, processes and procedures.

In the relief phase, NRCS distributed i) emergency shelter item¹ for 7,000 families and, ii) Non-Food Relief Item (NFRI) sets for 8,000 families (replenished by appeal), iii) WASH kits to 7,000 families (those who received NFRI sets). The NRCS took the lead in local procurement through their central procurement system to support this operation. As of reporting period they have completed the procurement of 7,000 emergency shelter sets (7,000 pcs of tarpaulins and 14,000 pcs of blankets), additional 8,000 non-food relief item sets², 7,000 WASH kits and 16,000 mosquito nets and, these items have been delivered to final destinations.

IFRC Country Office (CO) has been supporting this operation by assigning VRP vehicle under the floods operation programme to facilitate the movement of staff and volunteers. Additionally, CO logistics team has been providing technical logistics support to NRCS within procurement, fleet and general logistics as per required. IFRC Asia Pacific Operational Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management (OLPSCM) department in Kuala Lumpur has been extending its technical logistics support to NRCS and IFRC CO as per needed.

¹ Emergency Shelter item consists of Tarpaulin (1 Piece) and Blanket (2 blanket)

² Each non-food relief item (NFRI) set consists of: Tarpaulin (1piece),Nylon Rope (10 meters), Blanket (2 pieces), Female Sari (1 piece), Male Dhoti (1 piece),Suiting Cloth (3.5 meters),Print Cloth (7 meters),Plain Cloth (2 meters),Teri cotton cloth (4 meters),Water Bucket with lid (1 piece)

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Shelter

People targeted: 80,282 people (Relief phase: 75,000 people, Recovery phase: 5,282 people)



	Male	Female	People Reached
Relief Phase	49,962	53,053	103,015
Recovery Phase	2,546	2,704	5,250
			108,265

Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of target families who have increased knowledge about safe shelter construction	100%	Data will be provided after final evaluation

Output 1.1: Short, medium and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of families provided with Essential Household Items that meet agreed standards for the specific operational context (75,000 people)	15,000	15,000

Output 1.2: Technical support, guidance and awareness raising in safe shelter design and settlement planning and improved building techniques are provided to affected households

Indicators	Target	Actual
# People reached with safe shelter awareness sessions in the community.	5,250	Preparation ongoing

Progress towards outcomes

Output 1.1: Distribution of NFRI sets

The distribution of essential household items was completed in November 2017. A total of 20,603 families from 25 districts (approximately 100,000 people) were reached with essential household items, of which 13,519 families received full set of NFRI across 25 districts and 7,084 families received early emergency shelter, which include tarpaulins and blankets in 12 districts. IFRC Appeal supported in reaching 8,000 families with NFRI full sets and 7,000 families with emergency shelter. Through IFRC, 15,000 families were supported. The complete list of the beneficiary who have received relief items in relief phase is readily available and documented at NRCS headquarters.

NRCS completed the procurement and replenished 7,000 emergency shelter sets (7,000 pcs of tarpaulins and 14,000 pcs of blankets) and 8,000 NFRI full sets. An additional 1,500 pieces of blankets and 1,500 pieces of tarpaulin have been procured and prepositioned in NRCS national warehouse as the part of DP stocks to meet need during future disasters. The initial plan was to procure and replenish 8,000 full sets of non-food relief item (NFRI) sets, including blankets and tarpaulin. The cost for additional blankets and tarpaulins have been managed from the unearmarked surplus funds, after completion of all planned procurement.

Output 1.2: Shelter awareness

A safe shelter awareness training of trainers (ToT) was conducted from 4-8 July 2018, in Kathmandu. Upon completion of the training 28 staff and volunteers (including seven females) from NRCS headquarters and district chapters were trained.

All district chapters have started mobilization these trained staff and volunteers to conduct safe shelter awareness session in the communities from mid-August 2018.



Participants performing a group exercise during safe shelter awareness training for trainers organized by NRCS, in Kathmandu. (Photo: NRCS)

Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 28,000 people (Relief phase: 21,700 people and Recovery phase: 7,300 people)



	Male	Female	People Reached
Relief Phase	4,195	4,455	8,650
Recovery Phase	3,540	3,760	7,300
			15,950

Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of those assisted for whom food consumption is equal or greater than the minimum food basket equivalent	100%	Data will be provided after final evaluation
% of targeted population whose livelihoods are (restored to/or improved from) pre-disaster level	100%	Data will be provided after final evaluation

Output 1.2: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of families reached with relief cash/RTEF distributions (for food) (4340 families i.e. 21,700 people)	21,700	21,700

Output 1.3: Household livelihoods security is enhanced through food production

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of families provided with cash grants (1,260 families or 6,300 people)	1,260	1,460
# of people trained in vegetable farming and livestock management (1,460 families or 7,300 people)	7,300	7,300

Progress towards outcomes

Output 1.2: RTEF distribution

NRCS mobilized its staff and volunteers at district chapter and sub-chapter levels to identify beneficiaries and distribute food items to meet their immediate needs during the relief phase. NRCS used IFRC Appeal funds as well as coordinated with DDRC, district level organizations and WFP to collect ready-to eat-food (RTEF) and distributed to 8,650 affected families (43,250 people) in four districts as shown in the table below. IFRC Appeal contributed towards RTEF support for 4,340 families (21,700 people).

Table 3: Families reached with RTEF items

S.N.	Districts	Total beneficiaries	Distributed items with quantity						
			Noodles (pcs.)	Biscuits (pcs.)	Beaten Rice (kg)	Puffed Rice (kg)	Dalmot (kg)	Sugar (kg)	Bhujija (packet)
1	Parsa	672	2,400	1024	400	60	-	120	-
2	Jhapa	6,136	840	750	20	2 sages	50	-	40
3	Saptari	1,000	-	900	1,000	500	-	-	-
4	Mahottari	842	-	-	325	60	50	30	-
Total: 8,650 families									

Output 1.3: Livelihoods training and cash support

For the recovery phase, 1,260 families (6,300 people) were selected for livelihood support. However, during the joint field visit of NRCS, IFRC and BRC, need for additional livelihoods support was identified in June 2018. Based on recommendation of the joint visit, NRCS prepared action plan and budget to cover additional 200 families (1,000 people) from Bardiya and Sunsari districts with conditional cash grant for livelihood support. This additional need for 200 families were met from the surplus funds remained after completion of all planned procurement of relief items (WASH item and mosquito nets) under earmarked fund.

In total, 1,460 families (7,300 people) were reached with conditional cash grant for livelihood support and livelihood technical training on agricultural and livestock management. Each family received NPR 15,000 (approx. CHF 136) for livelihood support based on their business plan. Out of 1,460 families, 49 families are engaged in agricultural farming, 1,292 families in livestock management and 119 families in other small businesses. NRCS district chapters supported households to issue insurance policy of livestock in the districts.

District chapters provided cash grant in two instalments - first instalment of NPR 10,000 and second instalment of NPR 5,000 using different payment modality. Bardiya, Sunsari and Mahottari district chapters provided cash grants through bank account of beneficiaries whereas Saptari, Udayapur, Rautahat provided cheque to the beneficiaries and Siraha provided cash in envelope to beneficiaries.



Fulasiya Devi, one of the beneficiaries of Rautahat district purchased sewing machine through livelihood conditional cash grant support. She has started to earn NPR 1,200 (CHF 11) per week and is planning to start a tailor in the coming days. (Photo: NRCS Rautahat District Chapter)

Health



People targeted: 75,000 people (Relief phase: 40,000 people and Recovery phase: 35,000 people)

	Male	Female	People Reached
Relief Phase	10,263	10,897	21,160
Recovery Phase	16,975	18,025	35,000
			56,160

Outcome 1: The immediate and mid-term risks to the health of affected populations are reduced

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of targeted people with increased knowledge of and practiced preventive health behaviour	100%	Data will be provided after final evaluation

Output 1.1: The health situation and immediate risks are assessed using agreed guidelines

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of assessments conducted based on standard NRCS assessment guidelines	2	2

Output 1.2: Target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by First Aid services	-	192
# of patients treated in health facilities or health camps	-	20,196

Output 1.4: Epidemic prevention and control measures carried out.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with community-based epidemic prevention and control activities	40,000	36,065
# of mosquito nets distributed	16,000	16,000
# of families reached with distributed mosquito nets	8,000	10,651

Outcome 2: The medium-term risks to the health of affected populations are reduced

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of people in the operation catchment area who can access appropriate health services	100%	Data will be provided after final evaluation
% of targeted people with increased knowledge of and practiced preventive health behaviour	100%	Data will be provided after final evaluation

Output 2.2: Gaps in medical infrastructure of the affected population filled

Indicators:	Target	Actual
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# of health facilities equipped with medical and non-medical supplies	2	2
# people reached by supported local health facilities	35,000	450
Output 2.3: Community -based disease prevention and health promotion measures provided.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by community-based health activities	35,000	35,350

Progress towards outcomes

Output 1.1: Assessments

NRCS conducted an initial rapid assessment in 28 districts. This was done between 11 August and 7 September 2017. The assessment report was shared with the Ministry of Home Affairs, Movement partners and other organizations for reference. The assessment was conducted using Government of Nepal (GoN) assessment guidelines and templates. NRCS worked together with Nepal Police and local government bodies as per the assessment guidelines. The findings of this assessments shaped the NRCS response phase of the flood operation.

IFRC and NRCS floods management team conducted pre-assessment visits on 15-17 November 2017. The objective of these visits was to assess and identify recovery activities as a first step of revising the IFRC EPoA. A total of seven districts where IFRC is supporting were visited and they include Sunsari, Udayapur, Saptari, Siraha, Mahottari, Rautahat and Bardiya districts. The team held meetings with the following key people:

- NRCS presidents, chairpersons, secretary generals, treasurers, board members, staff and volunteers at district level.
- Sunsari District government officials.
- Flood response officer and programme officer of DFID in Sunsari, Saptari and Bardiya (programme officer only in Bardiya District).

Findings from the visits and subsequent discussions with key persons enabled the floods team to understand the recovery needs of the populations visited as well as views about recommended activities.

Output 1.2: Health camps

NRCS worked together with the District Health Offices during early response phase to conduct health camps where 20,196 people from 20 districts were reached with first aid, general check-up (including screening of diseases), free medicine, reproductive health (including condom distribution), ear nose throat (ENT) check-up, dermatological screenings, psychosocial support (PSS), nutritional screening, etc.

NRCS deployed over 450 volunteers to provide support in the health camps. The volunteers worked closely with medical health teams and supported by cleaning up the health camps, supporting in first aid, and distribution of ORC, aqua tabs and mosquito nets as well as conducting health promotion sessions.



FCHV of Mahottari district conducted orientation for pregnant and lactating women related to Antenatal Care and Postnatal Care, breast feeding practices, immunization system, and hygienic practices in Loharpatti Municipality, Mahottari District. (Photo credit: NRCS)

Output 1.4: Epidemic prevention

A total of 4,232 mosquito nets (Long Lasting Insecticide Nets (LLINs)) were distributed to 3,314 families in five districts during relief phase. In recovery phase, 11,768 mosquito nets were distributed to 7,337 families in seven districts. The combined achievement is 10,651 families. The total achievement exceeds original target of 8,000 families. The distribution was based on needs and some families received two nets each while other families one. Few families have less than five family members, so they received one mosquito nets instead of two therefore NRCS has increased number of beneficiaries and distributed remaining quantity of nets to them.

Similarly, 7,055 families received various health related Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials which was received from District Health Offices of concerned districts. A total of 39 events of FGDs were conducted reaching out to 788 pregnant and lactating women. Female Community Health Volunteers (FCHV) and female

volunteers supported for conducting FGDs. The purpose of FGD was to find the health issues related to pregnant and lactating women.

The participants of FGDs were also oriented in ante-natal and postnatal care, breast feeding practices, immunization system, hygienic practices etc. Orientations were facilitated by the FCHV.

An event of 3-day emergency health training based on Epidemic Control for Volunteer (ECV) tool was organized from 24-26 May 2018, in NRCS National Training Centre, Banepa. Some 25 NRCS staff and volunteers (including 8 females) were trained. Based on the learning from the emergency health training, similar trainings were conducted by the trained staff and volunteers in seven districts reaching out to additional 340 staff and volunteers. A total of 36,065 people from the community of programme district were reached through the ECV roll out session conducted by the trained staff and volunteers.

Output 2.2: Support to health facilities

NRCS team conducted assessment of health facilities in Siraha and Udayapur districts in April 2018, to identify the need of health service centres. Needs for medical and non-medical kits for health post in Udayapur and Siraha were identified and based on community needs, one health post each from Siraha and Udayapur received medical equipment such as blood pressure measuring set, thermometer, weight machine, autoclave machine and antenatal care (ANC) check-up bed. Whereas, the non-medical items were such as cupboard, chair and bench. The equipment was handed over to the health post of Udaypur district on 23 July 2018. As of 12 August 2018, 450 people including 260 females from the community received health services from the health post of Udaypur district. The achievement (450) is low in compare to the target (35,000). The target is a cumulative of all of total population from seven districts. In line with the revised plan of action, two health posts of Siraha and Udayapur received the medical and non-medical supplies which are now in use.

Output 2.3: Community -based disease prevention

Between 19-21 March 2018, orientation on epidemic prevention activities was conducted for NRCS staff and volunteers in all the targeted district. This was done as part of the health prevention and hygiene promotion activities. NRCS headquarters staff presented the strategy and planned activities to the district chapter teams. This process was done to ensure similar understanding on health activities to be carried out. The required formats and templates for monitoring, reporting and finance were also shared with the NRCS district chapter staff.

District chapters mobilized the staff and volunteer who have attended orientation in the field during April to July 2018. They have conducted several activities such as orientation on disease prevention, sharing of ECV tools, focused group discussion for pregnant and lactating, anti-girls trafficking sessions in the communities. A total of 18 events of health-related day celebration were conducted focusing on disease prevention, hygiene promotion, nutrition and first aid in schools and communities reaching out to 1,129 people including 677 females and school students.

In target communities, 19 events of quiz and speech competitions focusing on health were organized in schools (7 events) and street drama, community awareness through gatherings in communities (12 events). NRCS conducted radio awareness programs (8 episodes aired till August) through local radio in recovery project districts. Altogether, 35,350 people from the communities were reached through school, community and radio awareness activities.



An event of campaign against water borne and vector borne disease was conducted in Belka Municipality Ward No. 2 of Udayapur on 1 June 2018. (Photo: Udayapur district chapter)

Water, sanitation and hygiene



People targeted: 75,000 people (Relief phase: 40,000 people and recovery phase: 35,000 people)

	Male	Female	People Reached
Relief Phase	33,814	35,906	69,720
Recovery Phase	16,975	18,025	35,000
			104,720

Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>% of target population that has access to sufficient safe water</i>	100%	Data will be provided after final evaluation
<i>% of target population that has increased knowledge of hygiene practices</i>	100%	Data will be provided after final evaluation

Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of assessments carried out and shared</i>	2	2

Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of people having access to safe water</i>	40,000	40,000

Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of people reached by hygiene promotion activities</i>	35,000	35,000
<i># of volunteers involved in hygiene promotion activities</i>	70	133

Outcome 2: Sustainable reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities in the recovery phase

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>% of target population that has access to sufficient safe water</i>	100%	Data will be provided after final evaluation
<i>% of target population that is using adequate sanitation</i>	100%	Data will be provided after final evaluation

Output 2.2: Community managed water sources giving access to safe water is provided to target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of elevated tube wells constructed/rehabilitated</i>	35	35
<i># of people provided with safe water through the constructed/rehabilitated tube wells</i>	1,750	1,750

Output 2.3: Improved access to and use of adequate sanitation by the target population. is provided to target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of sanitation facilities constructed (toilets)</i>	700	706
<i># of people provided with sanitation facilities</i>	3,500	3,530

Output 2.4: NS promote positive behavioral change in personal and community hygiene among targeted communities.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of people reached by hygiene promotion activities</i>	35,000	39,434

Progress towards outcomes

Output 1.1: Assessments

As mentioned under health sector, NRCS conducted an initial rapid assessment to determine the needs of the floods affected population. The findings were used to plan for the response phase of the operation. In addition, the floods operation management team from NRCS and IFRC conducted pre-assessment visits in the seven targeted districts to identify gaps for support during the recovery phase of the operation.

Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water

WASH sector focused on WASH set distribution which includes bucket, soap, ORS and aqua tablets. NRCS mobilized volunteers and staff for distribution of WASH sets to the affected families where a total of 13,944 families (69,720 people) received these items. WASH related orientation was also conducted on use of ORS and aqua tabs, as well as hand washing campaigns before distributing WASH sets. NRCS used WASH items from its stock and these items have since been replenished. During the relief phase, NRCS distributed WASH sets to 13,944 families and among them IFRC appeal supported to replenish only 8,000 sets to NRCS WASH stocks. (WASH set contents include bucket, soap, ORS and aqua tabs).

Table 4: Families reached with WASH sets by NRCS

Districts	Families reached	Districts	Families reached	Districts	Families reached
Jhapa	900	Rupandehi	335	Mahotari	589
Morang	1652	Banke	137	Sarlahi	757
Sunsari	603	Bardiya	922	Rautahat	1626
Saptari	623	Parsa	1997	Bara	539
Udaypur	593	Kailali	121	Chitwan	314
Siraha	836			Nawalparasi	500
Dhanusha	900	Grand Total: 13,944 families in 18 districts			

Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion

NRCS supported 13,944 families by distributing buckets, aqua tabs, ORS and soap in the five target districts. This activity was accompanied by hygiene promotion which included hand washing and proper use of ORS and aqua tabs. NRCS district chapters continued distribution of soap, aqua tab, and bucket even in recovery phase which was completed in July 2018. Out of 100,000 soaps, 15,996 were replenished, 21,000 soaps were used in awareness events and 63,004 soaps were distributed to 7,000 households. (Out of the 84,004 soaps, each household received 12 soaps including both awareness events and distribution)

Output 2.2: Access to safe water

Initially, NRCS had proposed to rehabilitate or construct 35 elevated tube wells in the seven target districts. After site visits and discussions with NRCS district chapters and other stakeholders, it was decided that construction of elevated tube wells will be more appropriate in floods prone areas. These tube wells will cater drinking water needs of 1,750 people (1 tube well can cater daily water need of approximately 50 people).

As of 12 August 2018, 35 elevated tube wells have been constructed in programme districts directly benefitting 1,750 people with access to safe water. NRCS district chapters formed Community Water Users Committee (CWUC) to coordinate all the construction related work. Under new federal structure, to carry out construction works CWUC needs to be registered with their local Municipalities which involves a long process. Hence, NRCS completed all the tube well installation works by hiring contractor through tender process instead of going adopting cash for work modality through CWUC. The CWUC was involved in monitoring the work during construction of tube well and they will be responsible for regular maintenance and ensure best utilization of tube wells in future.



An elevated tube-well was constructed in Rajpur Municipality, Ward No.1, Rautahat district. Laxmi Ram said "we used to drink water of 30/35 feet deep and it was not safe to drink, but now we are drinking safe water of 245 feet deep. Water quality was tested and is potable to drink". (Photo credit: NRCS)

A total of seven sets of water testing kits were procured and provided to seven district chapter. Water technical person orientated district chapter staff and volunteer on use of water testing procedures. District chapter mobilized the trained staff and volunteer to conduct water testing of all 35 tube wells in order to ensure appropriate quality of

water before construction of platform. The tests showed that water quality is in line with the national standard and found potable. Therefore, district chapter started construction of platform after getting the water test results. However, the test result found higher level of iron in one community of Udayapur so the district chapter changed the location in safer location where water quality found appropriate.

Output 2.3: Access to and use of adequate sanitation

Between 26-28 February 2018, orientation on beneficiary selection for household latrines was conducted in all seven district chapters. Beneficiary selection criteria as follows:

- Households who do not have an existing toilet, and toilets damaged by flood.
- Households headed by children below 18 year or elderly above 65 years of age.
- Households headed by women or single women.
- Households comprising of PWD, mental disability and person with chronic illness.

The purpose of the orientation was for all the NRCS staff, volunteers and community members to clearly understand the selection process including the NRCS criteria for selection of beneficiaries. This was also an opportunity to encourage community engagement in the process.

For the selection, NRCS set the minimum inclusion and exclusion criteria and asked community representatives to select the beneficiaries with participation from community members. The list of beneficiaries selected by the community representatives, through consultation with community people, were validated by the local government (Municipal office). The local government formally issued letter with their acknowledgement. The list of selected beneficiaries for household toilet construction was completed in the first week of May 2018.



Household latrine constructed in Lagadigoth Rural Municipality of Siraha district. *(Photo credit: NRCS)*

Altogether, 706 households received cash grant support of NPR. 10,000 (approx. CHF 91) which was provided to each household in two instalments (first instalment was NPR 7,000 and second instalment was NPR 3,000). District chapters facilitated communities to form users committee. The users committee, with technical support from NRCS district chapters, facilitated beneficiaries to purchase construction materials as well as hiring skilled labour. Beneficiaries made payment to the suppliers and workers after the procurement or completion of the construction. All the households constructed their toilets and received toilet cleaning kits as well.

Household latrine beneficiaries have started using the facility. This has reduced open defecation to some extent and contributes to the national ODF campaign.



Musahar Basti women of Mahottari district feel safe after construction of latrines. They used to go near river or railway track early in the morning which make them feel unsafe and they had to face health difficulties as well. Young girls and married women had problem during their mensuration.

Open defecation practice was problematic for women and children. Now with their own effort and support from NRCS they succeed to construct their own latrines nearby home.

First photo: A woman pouring water in latrine under construction.

Second photo: Latrine constructed with CGI sheet.

(Photo credit: NRCS)

Output 2.4: Hygiene promotion (recovery phase)

Orientation on hygiene promotion activities was conducted for NRCS staff and volunteers in all seven target district chapters. NRCS headquarters staff presented the strategy, planned activities and demonstration on some of the activities such as hand washing.

A total 29 events of participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) and child hygiene and sanitation transformation (CHAST) session were conducted, reaching out to 873 people including 719 females from the community and schools. As mentioned above in output table 2.4, 39,434 people were reached by hygiene promotion activities (hand washing campaigns, water borne diseases prevention, menstruation hygiene, safe drinking water, waste disposal campaign) in communities and schools. IEC materials on safe use of water, hand washing, MHM, water treatment, waste management and food hygiene were used while conducting these activities. About 5,000 banners and posters were disseminated in each district.



Disaster Risk Reduction

People targeted: 35,000 people

	Male	Female	People Reached
Recovery Phase	16,975	18,025	35,000
			35,000

Outcome 1: Communities in high risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of targeted communities with an active and well-equipped response team for -Community search and rescue -First Aid -Response	100%	Data will be provided after final evaluation
% increase in knowledge about preparedness, risk reduction and response	100%	Data will be provided after final evaluation

Output 1.1: Communities take active steps to strengthen their preparedness for timely and effective response to disasters.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of community evacuation centres constructed	3	ongoing
# of people benefitting from community evacuation centres	750	ongoing
# of people trained in community search and rescue	24	Planned in September-October
# of response teams formed for community search and rescue	6	Planned on September-October
# of people trained in First Aid	24	122
# of response teams formed for First Aid	6	7
# of people trained in DDRT	24	Planned on September-October

Progress towards outcomes

Output 1.1: Strengthening preparedness

Under DRR, the priorities are emergency evacuation centre, Search/Rescue training, First Aid training and DDRT training. Awareness on preparedness and disaster risk reduction is also promoted through these activities.

A team of consultant, IFRC and NRCS technical person visited Siraha, Udayapur and Sunsari districts and conducted a feasibility study of the sites meant for the construction of the emergency evacuation centres in May 2018. Upon the visit, preliminary survey for contour map preparation, finalized drawing, BoQ and bidding document completed as part of the bidding process. District chapters published tender notice in September 2018 and selection of contractor is ongoing in all three districts. The plan is to complete the construction by early 2019 in order to assure sustainability as well as proper utilization of the evacuation centre in future. NRCS has prepared a standard operating procedure (SoP) with clearly defined responsibilities of various stakeholders such as evacuation centre management committee, Community Disaster Management Committee, district chapter, municipality authority, ward office, local police), regular management procedures, maintenance, resource management and use of the evacuation.

A total of seven events of first aid trainings were organized in seven districts reaching out to 122 people including 56 female staff and volunteers from the district chapters. Likewise, district chapters have just started conducting

search and rescue training and has plan to complete in September 2018. The NRCS HQ has scheduled two events of DDRT training in September 2018 as well. The first training will be completed in the last week of September whereas the next training is scheduled in mid-October which is slightly pushed back due to upcoming national level festival (Dashain). More details on the trainings will be provided in the next update.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion



People targeted: 35,000 people

	Male	Female	People Reached
Recovery Phase	16,975	18,025	35,000
			35,000

Outcome 1: Communities identify the needs of the most vulnerable and particularly disadvantaged and marginalised groups, as a result of inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% increase in knowledge and awareness about gender-based violence	100%	Data will be provided after final evaluation

Output 1.1: Issues of gender equality are considered by the operation (GESI)

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of sectorial plans which explicitly address issues of gender equality with reference to established tools (e.g. NRCS/IFRC GESI guideline)	700	829

Output 1.2: Emergency response operations prevent and respond to sexual- and gender-based violence and all forms of violence against children.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with messages on GBV prevention	35,000	35,000

Progress towards outcomes

Output 1.1: Issues of gender equality are considered by the operation (GESI)

GESI concept was presented to all the seven NRCS district chapters through an orientation session conducted in February 2018. The purpose of the orientation was to have a common understanding on what GESI means and how it needs to be implemented in the communities. A total of 29 events of girls anti trafficking sessions conducted in seven districts reaching out to 829 school students including 687 female students of programme districts. Similarly, 721 school bags were distributed to school students of primary level. School bags and stationery materials were provided specially to disabled, poor children (girls focus) to encourage them to go to schools and improve their study.



School children of Rambhad Basic School supported with school bags and stationeries in Harinagar Rural Municipality, Ward No. 7 of Sunsari District. (Photo credit: Sunsari District Chapter)

Output 1.2: Prevention and response to sexual and gender and child-based violence

Gender based violence (GBV) sessions conducted and GBV cards distributed too. Altogether 7 events of GBV sessions were conducted and 700 GBV distributed in all seven districts so far.

Strengthen National Society

Outcome 1: S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of NRCS district chapters that are well functioning	7	7

Output 1.1: Issues of gender equality are considered by the operation (GESI)

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# district chapters applying existing procedures and guidelines (Target: HQ and 7 district chapters)	7	7
Output S1.1.7: NS capacity to support community-based disaster risk reduction, response and preparedness is strengthened		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of district chapters equipped with necessary response tools and equipment (Target: 7 district chapters)	7	7
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>Output S1.1.6: National Society capacity building During the orientation process conducted in February, NRCS district chapter staff were provided with information about procedures involved in administration, finance, human resources, logistics and PMER. Necessary tools, templates and guidelines were also provided to staff for adoption. This orientation was important to ensure all staff understand the procedures required for execution of their duties.</p> <p>Output S1.1.7: NS capacity to support community-based disaster risk reduction, response and preparedness In order to enhance response capacity of NRCS and communities, the recovery plan ensured provision of one full set of response kits that includes rubber boat, helmet and life jacket in all seven district chapters. The procurement process of the kits (rubber boat -7 pcs, life jacket -140 pcs and helmet - 280 pcs) was completed in June 2018. The NHQ has already provided set of rescue kits to all seven district chapters. The district chapters are keeping these items readily available in time of any floods.</p> <p>Likewise, procurement of First Aid kit has been completed by Sunsari, Siraha, Udayapur, Bardiya and Mahottari district chapters in mid-September whereas the procurement process in remaining two districts is in final stage. Similarly, three sets of search and rescue kits have been procured by Sunsari, Siraha and Udayapur district chapters. Progress about the procurement of First Aid kits and search and rescue kits in remaining district will be covered in the next update.</p>		

International Disaster Response		
Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured (recovery phase)		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of targeted population satisfied that they have access to information, feedback mechanisms and can influence the floods operation	80%	Data will be provided after final evaluation
Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of flood related radio programmes aired	-	9
# of calls received through the 1130 hotline	-	38
# of likes on floods operation in NRCS Facebook page	-	478
Output S2.1.6: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Meetings are conducted on a regular basis	Yes	Yes
Joint visits conducted	Yes	Yes
Progress towards outcomes		

Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved

In the reporting period, nine episode of flood and other disaster related radio programme was aired through the NRCS radio programme “Together for Humanity”. Similarly, 38 calls related to flood programme were received in NRCS hotline services “Namaste Red Cross Hotline-1130”. All of the calls were related to relief outcome and livelihood support. All of the feedback were addressed.

During the response phase of the operation, the NRCS communications team disseminated information regarding response through social media channels. Information was also disseminated in the communities through NRCS radio programmes. On its part, IFRC published web stories on its website providing information on response of NRCS as well as stories from people who received relief support.

NRCS maintains a toll-free hotline number “1130” for receiving feedback and issues from the community. NRCS volunteers, social mobilizers and staff in the field have been requested to promote NRCS hotline to community members so that they can call in case they need assistance, information as well as to make suggestions or complaints.

NRCS floods operation team has developed some messages regarding the recovery programme and shared with the NRCS communications department. These messages will be included in the radio programmes that will be transmitted in the targeted districts.

Output S2.1.6: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced

IFRC being the co-convenor of the shelter cluster organized several meetings during the response phase of the operation, with partners under the chairmanship of the Department of Urban Development and Building Construction. The shelter technical working group was also activated and it was key in mapping response of other partners using its 4W matrix, which was very useful to understand the gaps related to shelter support in affected districts. Similarly, as a co-lead, NRCS organized shelter cluster meetings in the affected districts and carried out mapping of shelter NFRIs. With the completion of relief activities, the shelter cluster has now shifted its focus to its regular preparedness activities.

Influence others as leading strategic partner**Outcome S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>Floods operation EPoA and M&E Plan is up to date for reference and guidance to the operations team.</i>	Yes	Yes

Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>% of sectoral plans for which a monitoring and evaluation plan has been developed</i>	100%	100%
<i># planned evaluations which take place and for which a management response is provided</i>	1	0

Progress towards outcomes**Output S3.1.2: Research and evaluation informing advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.**

A monitoring and evaluation plan was developed for the IFRC EPoA. With its revision, this monitoring and evaluation plan was updated. Preparatory work to conduct a final evaluation within December 2018 is ongoing. This will be conducted by an external local consultant. Furthermore, NRCS has plan to organize a lessons learnt workshop for this operation.

Between 10-25 November 2017, a post -distribution monitoring (PDM) was conducted in nine districts (Bardiya, Jhapa, Mahottari, Rautahat, Saptari, Sarlahi, Siraha, Sunsari and Udayapur) with support of 36 NRCS staff and volunteers (29 males and 7 females) who were trained in conducting household surveys as well as Focus Group Discussions (FGDs). The purpose of the PDM was to measure the level of satisfaction among the people reached in order to inform future responses in Nepal and elsewhere.

The findings of the PDM revealed that the relief distribution exercise was appreciated by the community to a great extent as their immediate needs were met. The community also expressed deep gratitude to the support of the Red Cross and encouraged them to continue with their good work. Their opinion about the Red Cross is still upheld high. The image of the Red Cross needs to be maintained through ensuring good quality of relief items and efficient distributions in addition to listening to the voices of the communities through the established feedback mechanisms.

With findings from the PDM, NRCS will be able to improve future relief distributions. The PDM is available and can be shared upon request.

Between 26 February to 6 March 2018, a baseline survey for the floods and landslides operation was conducted by an external consultant, with the support of NRCS staff and volunteers for field work. The purpose of the study was to assess existing situation of shelter, livelihood, health and WASH of target municipal areas in seven flood affected districts (Bardiya, Mahottari, Rautahat, Saptari, Siraha, Sunsari and Udayapur) that IFRC is supporting. This exercise will also provide baseline data on key floods recovery indicators to enable changes in community members' situations to be measured over the course of operation.

The PMER team of IFRC and NRCS has further refined and specified indicators appropriately in June 2018. Both the PMER and project management team are closely working together to prepare progress reports (operations update and pledge-based), preparing beneficiary stories, conducting PDM, baseline, preparations for final evaluation and preparations for lesson learnt workshop. During this period more than 10 beneficiary stories have been collected.

Flood recovery assistance has improving lives of affected families

Smile on her face, Lalita Kumari Devi, 20-year old, is a resident of Rajpur-1, Rautahat district, welcomed us in her home. She purchased a new sewing machine supported under the NRCS floods recovery operation. She looked so beautiful and fully satisfied getting to use her skill on her personal machine. She got married at a very young age, but has studied upto class – 6. Although she can't speak by birth, she expresses her feelings in writing and through her facial expression and gestures.

Her home was partially damaged in the 2017 floods which they have renovated from their own sources. During flood, her family was saved and received relief assistance from the NRCS. They were supported with NFRI sets and WASH kits. NRCS, under its Flood Recovery Operation, supported her with livelihood and toilet construction supports. She received NPR 15,000, as part of the livelihood support. She bought a sewing machine, scissors, threads, measuring tape, etc. with the cash support received from NRCS. In the past, she used to go to her neighbour's house for sewing her and children's clothes but now she is earning her livelihood by sewing others' clothes. She acquired sewing skills before her marriage but she was unable to purchase a sewing machine due to her poor financial situation. Everyday, she is earning between NPR 200 to 300 to meet her family's needs such as food and clothes. She is trying to save money for her children education.



She also received additional NPR 10,000 for toilet construction. Her husband is a daily wage labourer and is being involved in the construction of toilets in the community. She also participated in the hygiene promotion activities of the Red Cross and is committed to keep her children and surroundings clean.

D. BUDGET

The appeal budget is CHF 2.96 million. As of the date of the publication of this report, the [appeal coverage](#) is 98 per cent. The expenditure as of August 2018 closing is CHF 2,241,038. See attached [financial report](#) for more details.

NRCS has been continuously monitoring rate of expenses. From the financial analysis of May 2018, it was found that there was surplus of CHF 34,139 in earmarked fund from procurement of WASH items and mosquito nets during relief phase. In consultation with IFRC and partners, NRCS decided to utilize this fund to support additional livelihoods need of 200 families. Likewise, the NRCS analysis shows that there was surplus of CHF 100,092 from procurement of blankets and response kits (rubber boats). NRCS has developed a plan to use surplus funds to cover deficit in emergency evacuation centres, latrine construction, administrative costs and purchase of additional 1,500 blankets and tarpaulins each as preposition stocks. As per standard NRCS procurement policy, the procurement contract was awarded to the lowest bidder. There was a variance of costs in the final bid received as compared to the estimated costs which, generally, are always kept on the higher side as a practice to meet any unanticipated escalation of costs.

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates.](#)
- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



Save lives.
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace**.

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRNP009 - Nepal - Monsoon Flods and Landslides

Timeframe: 15 Aug 17 to 31 Dec 18

Appeal Launch Date: 22 Aug 17

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/8-2018/8	Programme	MDRNP009
Budget Timeframe	2017/8-2018/12	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		2,540,518	356,391			2,896,909	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Cash contributions							
<i>American Red Cross</i>		194,213				194,213	
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>		52,915				52,915	
<i>British Red Cross (from British Government*)</i>		512,715				512,715	
<i>Bulgarian Red Cross</i>		2,000				2,000	
<i>Estonia Government</i>		11,530				11,530	
<i>European Commission - DG ECHO</i>		216,333				216,333	
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>		114,707				114,707	
<i>German Red Cross</i>		230,667				230,667	
<i>Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund</i>		227,514				227,514	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>		263,905				263,905	
<i>Kuwait Red Crescent Society</i>		47,926				47,926	
<i>Liechtenstein Red Cross</i>		60,141	5,239			65,380	
<i>New Zealand Government</i>		208,710				208,710	
<i>Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government*)</i>		236,254				236,254	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)</i>		109,987				109,987	
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross</i>			64,168			64,168	
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government*)</i>			286,985			286,985	
<i>The Republic of Korea National Red Cross</i>		50,000				50,000	
<i>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief</i>		1,000				1,000	
C1. Cash contributions		2,540,517	356,391			2,896,909	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		2,540,517	356,391			2,896,909	
D. Total Funding = B + C		2,540,517	356,391			2,896,909	

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income		2,540,517	356,391			2,896,909	
E. Expenditure		-1,889,345	-351,694			-2,241,038	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		651,173	4,698			655,870	

Disaster Response Financial Report

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Budget Timeframe	2017/8-2018/12	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			2,540,518	356,391		2,896,909		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	171,215						171,215	
Construction - Facilities	152,113						152,113	
Clothing & Textiles	308,929						308,929	
Food	4,711						4,711	
Seeds & Plants	1,523						1,523	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	64,041						64,041	
Medical & First Aid	22,195						22,195	
Utensils & Tools	106,333						106,333	
Other Supplies & Services	134,816						134,816	
Cash Disbursement	137,085						137,085	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	1,102,961						1,102,961	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	22,627						22,627	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	22,627						22,627	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Distribution & Monitoring	78,863						78,863	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	45,273		9,589			9,589	35,685	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	124,136		9,589			9,589	114,547	
Personnel								
International Staff	226,373		161,016			161,016	65,357	
National Staff	50,458		40,385			40,385	10,072	
National Society Staff	205,815						205,815	
Volunteers	60,367						60,367	
Total Personnel	543,013		201,402			201,402	341,611	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	28,603		15,074			15,074	13,529	
Professional Fees	31,352		9,247			9,247	22,105	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	59,954		24,321			24,321	35,634	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	165,730		6,960			6,960	158,770	
Total Workshops & Training	165,730		6,960			6,960	158,770	
General Expenditure								
Travel	25,283		12,960			12,960	12,323	
Information & Public Relations	33,403		488			488	32,915	
Office Costs	68,016		646			646	67,369	
Communications	24,837		206			206	24,631	
Financial Charges	169		100			100	69	
Shared Office and Services Costs	146,181		21,510			21,510	124,671	
Total General Expenditure	297,888		35,910			35,910	261,978	
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies	462,326		1,480,635	330,229		1,810,864	-1,348,538	
Cash Transfers to 3rd Parties	-70,800						-70,800	
Total Contributions & Transfers	391,526		1,480,635	330,229		1,810,864	-1,419,338	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions	0						0	
Total Operational Provisions	0						0	

Disaster Response Financial Report**MDRNP009 - Nepal - Monsoon Floods and Landslides**

Timeframe: 15 Aug 17 to 31 Dec 18

Appeal Launch Date: 22 Aug 17

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

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Budget Timeframe	2017/8-2018/12	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			2,540,518	356,391		2,896,909		
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recov	176,009		114,323	21,465		135,788	40,221	
Total Indirect Costs	176,009		114,323	21,465		135,788	40,221	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee	11,071		12,366			12,366	-1,294	
Pledge Reporting Fees	1,993		3,840			3,840	-1,847	
Total Pledge Specific Costs	13,065		16,206			16,206	-3,141	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	2,896,909		1,889,345	351,694		2,241,038	655,870	
VARIANCE (C - D)			651,173	4,697		655,870		

Disaster Response Financial Report**MDRNP009 - Nepal - Monsoon Flods and Landslides**

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Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Shelter	2,540,518		2,540,517	2,540,517	1,889,345	651,173	
Subtotal BL2	2,540,518		2,540,517	2,540,517	1,889,345	651,173	
BL3 - Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development							
Disaster risk reduction	356,391		356,391	356,391	351,694	4,698	
Subtotal BL3	356,391		356,391	356,391	351,694	4,698	
GRAND TOTAL	2,896,909		2,896,909	2,896,909	2,241,038	655,870	